

14. An isolated nucleic acid of Claim 12, wherein said nucleic acid comprises a sequence which has greater than 98% sequence identity with nucleotide SEQ ID NO:1.

15. An expression vector comprising an isolated nucleic acid having a sequence which has greater than 90% sequence identity with nucleotide SEQ ID NO:1 and encoding a protein that binds monomeric actin.

16. A host cell transfected with the vector of Claim 15.

17. An isolated nucleic acid of Claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid encodes a protein comprising a sequence having greater than 95% amino acid sequence identity to SEQ ID NO:2

18. An isolated nucleic acid of Claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid encodes a protein comprising a sequence having greater than 98% amino acid sequence identity to SEQ ID NO:2

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**In the Specification**

At page 3, please **replace** the paragraph beginning at line 17 and ending at line 28 with the following:

As the population of immunosuppressed individuals increases, so do the numbers and types of fungal infections noted in these patients. Although candidiasis remains the most common fungal infection in immunosuppressed patients, aspergillosis, zygomycosis, and other infections by filamentous fungi are a major problem for an increasing number of patients (Georgiev, V. St. (1998) Infectious Diseases in Immunocompromised Hosts, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL; and Fauci, AS. (1998) Emer Infect Dis. The endemic mycoses, especially histoplasmosis and coccidioidomycosis, also constitute a risk for patients. At particular risk for such infections are those with AIDS, those having undergone bone marrow or organ transplants, those receiving chemotherapy and those who have had debilitating illness, sever injury, prolonged hospitalization, or long-term treatment with antibacterial drugs (NIAID fact sheet, 1996).